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ABSTRACT

This policy statement is designed to provide guidelines that will ensure the maintenance and improvement of the collection and services of the Leon E. Bloch Law Library at the University of Missouri-Kansas City in the period 1985 to 2000. The policy sets appropriate quality goals while simultaneously providing for flexibility in alternative goal-achievement guidelines for computer access to databases and interlibrary loans. The plan establishes seven collection levels--from exhaustive collecting to collection only on demand--for almost every anticipated subject or jurisdiction in which the law library may have an interest. The plan contains five major sections. The first, Purpose and Operative Principles, details the purpose of the policy, the present status of the law library, and the organization of the acquisitons policy guidelines statement. The second provides definitions of terms used to describe selection and services capabilities. The third section, on coordination and cooperation with other libraries, details cooperative efforts on-campus, with units of the University of Missouri, and with the Mid-American Consortium of Law School Libraries. Effects of cooperative agreements on the collection development plan are briefly noted. The fourth section presents mission statements and describes educational programs and enhanced support in specific formats and area emphases. The final section presents specific guidelines, together with a summary of the guidelines which indicates the collection level prior to enhancement, dollar amounts needed to bring the level into the exhaustive range, and annual amount needed to represent a significant enhancement. (THC)

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A Collection Development Plan for the Leon E. Bloch Law Library, University of Missouri-Kansas City

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by

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Preface to Users of the ERIC Higher Education Clearinghouse

The Collection Development Plan for the Leon E. Bloch Law Library was first drafted in the spring of 1985. Aiding me in collecting information on research needs of the faculty were Patricia G. Court, Reader Services Librarian, and two law students employed by the library, Keith Marxkors and Ed Sher. Terri Rager, my personal assistant, and now an assistant district attorney in southeast Missouri, typed the manuscript and helped with its overall organization.

The final draft of the Plan will be a little shorter than this draft. However, I decided to submit this draft to ERIC because it shows the overall construction and purpose better than the final draft.

I wish also to thank the staff of the Columbia University Law Library in New York City and especially its director, Professor James L. Hoover. Columbia University developed a set of Acquisitions Guidelines which were the prototype to this collection development plan. They are responsible for the letter designations of collecting levels, for the format for dealing with individual topics and for the excellent idea of speaking in terms of service capabilities--thus allowing automated data bases to substitute for hard copy books when appropriate.

The unique additions of this plan over that at Columbia are the section on general guidelines, the completion of a list of subject categories appropriate for law school libraries, the idea of enhanced support, and the procedure for establishing amounts necessary for enhancing service capabilities for individual subjects.

All of these additions are a direct result of an attempt to handle a problem common to many law school libraries--that of how to employ one-time "soft" money in an environment where approximately 83 percent of one's acquisitions budget is used for serials. The problem was exacerbated at UMKC because the law

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school's private support organization, the UMKC Law Foundation, has been providing extra acquisitions money for the library in tremendously varying amounts the last few years and has sought contributions based on the library's need. Over time, as serials inflation has increased faster than University support, the library has had to rely on these additional funds to maintain all its serial subscriptions. The question of whether to add serial based on soft money has also plagued us, since many donors would logically expect that their contributions would enable the library to enhance its holdings, rather than just maintain them.

Partly because of these pressures the library established a Board of Visitors of local attorneys to help us gather information on the needs, concerns and ideas of the practicing bar. A large majority of our donors come from the local practicing bar. The first draft of the plan was created to allow the Board of Visitors, along with the Law School's faculty library committee, to deal with the funding issues. Thus, the section on enhanced support gives options for possible funding patterns for various kinds of law materials.

(The assumption was implicit that serial subscriptions purchased with University support would be continued year after year and that monographs would be purchased as money was available. Perhaps that assumption needed to be spelled out in the plan, in order to contrast the other possibilities for spending private support funds.)

This detailed list of options proved to be useful in getting both the Board of Visitors and the law faculty to understand the complexity of the decision of how to spend private support funds. However, neither group was willing to walk through each set of options. Rather, a general consensus formed that was considerably more fiscally conservative than was the initial prevailing attitude. The Board of Visitors has pressed the Law Foundation to consider beginning an endowment for library acquisitions. At this point, though, nothing has transpired.

My next step is to choose the options that I feel most closely resemble the current consensus, to redraft plan with only those options, and to submit the plan for approval to the law faculty, the Board of Visitors, and the Law Foundation. The value of this draft has been the generation of discussion about the library's finances. Most everyone now accepts that the long-run health of the library is dependent on a sustained, reliable source of funding.

When coupled with a long-range planning document, such as the revolving six-year plans used here at UMKC libraries, this collection development plan can be employed not only to establish and quantify existing collection levels, but also as a resource for discussing particular needs that any advance in future funding might address. Thus, as curriculum and faculty research needs change over time, alteration in the existing plan can accommodate them. Furthermore, when and if acquisitions funding is substantially improved, this plan and the accompanying long-range plan can act as guides for future purchasing policy. (Another way

to put this is that a rationale for increased funding can be a request to increase purchasing for a particular subject so as to move that subject's collection level up--e.g., increasing Criminal Law from C to B level.)

But not tying the Collection Development Plan to a specific long-range plan, the Collection Development Plan can be updated and used over and over again. It can remain in effect whether or not a specific long-range plan is implemented and can continue to be useful in later long-range planning efforts.

One final note. The most difficult part of the plan is deriving the actual existing collection levels for the various subjects. While partly intuitive, our data is mostly based on a comparison of our present purchasing levels with the amounts of materials offered in each subject. We used a combination of basic acquisitions tools, such as Law Books in Print, the AALS Law Books Recommended for Libraries bibliographies, the Rothman Green Slips Service, and publisher's catalogs, to ascertain presently available material. If UMKC had a stronger foreign and international law collection, this task would have been even harder. (Having the collecting levels at Columbia University in certain subjects and the old Columbia University Law Library book catalog aided me somewhat in recognizing the meaning of collection levels on a comparative basis between Columbia and UMKC. Thus UMKC collects practically no subjects at the A level and now admits that that is the case.)

If you borrow this format for a collection development plan for your own library, then be sure to type it on a computer and save it for easier update.

Charles R. Dyer
Kansas City, Missouri
February, 1986

SUMMARY FOR THE BOARD OF VISITORS

Collection Development Plan

Leon E. Bloch Law Library
University of Missouri-Kansas City
March, 1985

The Collection Development Plan will be the basic document used by the Law Library's Selection Committee as a guide in the selection and maintenance of specific titles in the collection. The Plan establishes seven collection levels (from exhaustive collecting to collecting only on demand) for just about every conceivable subject or jurisdiction that the Law Library may have an interest in.

Interspersed within this document are two factors that affect collecting in addition to need: One is availability by other means (computer access or interlibrary loan). The other is private giving—in other words, funding beyond that provided by the regular budget. How these factors will relate to collection development consumes a considerable portion of the document.

One big job for the Board of Visitors is the job of helping the Law School decide how to spend the private funds given to the Law Library. In order to crystallize the problems, we have developed a number of options for handling this "enhanced support" as it is called. Enhanced support is not as secure year after year as is support from the state. How conservative we should be fiscally is the big question.

All the options given in the section on guidelines for enhanced support (sections IV. C. 1 and 2) are stated in order from most conservative to least conservative. At some point in a meeting in the future, we shall all sit down and pick the options. Although the document with all these options looks long and forbidding, it really isn't once you get the sense of what's going on. Most of the options are repetitive for the various types of publications. The meeting should not take too long unless we all get into a debate.

The other items worth looking at in this document are (1) the statement on collection guidelines prior to enhancement (section IV. B.3), which states that enhanced support shall not be mingled with state support during planning; and (2) the individual subjects or jurisdictions that you care about in section V. Some of you might want to read section IV.C.3.d. on practice-oriented materials.

The rest of the document consists of definitions and statements which show the policies we have always tacitly employed in purchasing library materials. Much of it would seem either obvious or abstract, but it needs to be stated to provide the proper foundation for interpreting the working portions of the documents (i.e., the specific guidelines). The "obvious" is sometimes not so obvious when one is trying to decide which book to buy. It helps to have them to refer to.

I do not recommend reading the whole document at one sitting becuase, as it was written to be referred to, not read, it can seem confusing when read without a specific problem in mind (much like A Uniform System of Citation). This plan is typical of the kind found in most law school libraries, except for the added features on enhanced support. It is also the kind that accreditation inspectors from the ABA like to see.

Charles R Dyer
Law Librarian
Associate Professor of Law

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Leon E. Bloch Law Library

University of Missouri - Kansas City

First Draft, February - May, 1985

IR051600

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PROPOSED DRAFT, with options

Collection Development Plan

Leon E. Bloch Law Library
University of Missouri-Kansas City
February, 1985

I. Purpose and Operative Principles

A. Purpose

This policy statement is designed to provide guidelines that will ensure, to the degree that it is possible, the maintenance and improvement of the collection and services of the Leon E. Bloch Law Library of the University of Missouri-Kansas City in the period 1985-2000. We anticipate that this will be: (1) a period of rapid technological change in processes of information storage and transfer; (2) a period in which the total volume of legal information increases many times more rapidly than it has in the past twenty years (a period of very rapid increase); and (3) a period in which academic libraries in general experience economic linitations even more severe that any during the past fifty years, although the University of Missouri may do slightly better than it has in the past four years. Thus the policy must set appropriate quality goals while simultaneously providing for great flexibility in guidelines regarding the alternate ways in which those goals may be acheived.

B. The Leon E. Bloch Law Library Collection - 1985

The Leon E. Bloch Law Library presently ranks 145th in total volumes out of the 173 accredited law school libraries. However, it is the largest law library in the Kansas City metropolitan area, some two and one-half times the size of the next largest.

The collection contains the statutes of every state, two copies of the National Reporter System, official state reports for the years prior to the National Reporter System, an extensive periodical collection covering almost all journals in the Index to Legal Periodicals, a substantial looseleaf collection, and a core English and British Commonwealth collection. The library has been a selective federal document depository, and a selective Missouri document depository since 1979 and became a selective Kansas document depository in 1984.

These collections have been assembled to support the teaching and research of the UMKC Law School faculty and other UMKC faculty, and the study and research of the UMKC law students. The UMKC law faculty is committed to scholarly research and is also heavily engaged in preparation of materials for classes. The Library supports seven satellite libraries (the suite libraries) for their convenience. The Library also provides services

and research support for two law reviews, the UMKC Law Review and the Urban Lawyer.

In addition, these collections are the only resources of such scope, depth, and world-wide coverage, together with services of qualified staff, in the Kansas City area to serve the needs of alumni, Kansas City law firms, the bench and bar, corporations, and the public. As such it merits and may receive support from a very broad constituency that goes far beyond UMKC.

In 1984-85, the levels of collecting intensity of the Library are adequate to support basic curriculum and instructional needs of the Law School, but inadequate to support the faculty's research needs and the extended needs of members of the bench and bar. In anticipation of enhanced development, the guidelines herein established are specifically geared to provide direction for these enhancements. Various priorities are noted in order to accomodate varying levels of enhancement. In later years, if the budget does not keep pace with inflation in the prices of legal materials and the very rapid growth in the volume of such materials published, then the priorities may also be useful as fallback positions, if feasible at the time.

C. Operative Principles

The Library's responsibility is to make the most effective and cost-efficient use of the funds provided

to support the instruction, research and writing of the people using legal materials at UMKC.

To meet this responsibility in the next fifteen years requires that the Library expand its policy to combine the traditional concept of "collection" with the concept of "service capability"; that is, if the library does not have materials requested in its collections but does have capability to provide the user those materials when requested in some other way through the utilization of the available technology, the collection policy guidelines will be satisfied. We emphasize that we think that any precipitous moves to partially developed technology and partially tested or untested systems unwise. Such approaches waste already scarce resources. In order for an alternative way of providing materials to a library user to meet the standards set here, that alternative must have a demonstrated and dependable capability to provide those materials.

Under any circumstances, delays in time for retrieval of information via alternative means will be examined closely in light of the user's needs. While such services as interlibrary loan are and will continue to be vital parts of the Library's operations, they cannot be thought of as substitutes for heavily

used materials or for materials which should be as current as possible on a daily basis. Similarly, when using computer retrieval systems in lieu of more esoteric materials, we must take into account the numbers of terminals, availability, and expense to the user as possible limitations. The main touchstone is convenience to the user.

Creation of such a "service capability" will probably be, initially, as costly as purchasing and storing materials—the traditional library storehouse concept. However, cost trends on new forms of information storage and transfer are likely to be dramatically more favorable than cost trends for library storage, space, and labor, particularly if the new technologies for information storage and retrieval are heavily used in non-library commercial markets where mass production will be essential.

The "service capability" is included in these collection guidelines at this time in order to make explicit that this method is approved, given the provisos mentioned above, and also to allow an orderly and cost-efficient transition to such a type of service over a period of years as well-tested, reasonably costed, dependable information storage and transfer technologies become available.

D. Organization of the Acquisitions Policy Guidelines Statement

Reflecting the law itself, as well as the organization of the collections at the Leon E. Bloch Law Library and its systems for acquiring, preserving and servicing materials and information in those collections, these collection policy guidelines are organized in part by jurisdiction and in part by subject field. The guidelines set out for particular jurisdictions and subjects vary as noted below.

For information on the policies for particular jurisdictions and subjects, see both the Table of Contents and the Index. The collection intensity for each is set out in the guidelines, with the exception of the "demand" intensity provision.

The "demand" intensity level, defined in II. G. below, may be used by the library as a guideline during any period when inadequate funds are provided by the University to support the collections as a whole. The determination that "demand" will be used for a particular jurisdiction or subject will be made in consultation with the Law Faculty's Library Committee. Funds given by alumni and other non-University contributors will be used in accordance with the wish of the donors and will not be used to shore up the collection in a jurisdiction or subject that has been placed on "demand" status. Of course, unrestricted gifts may be so used.

Please note: Although the "demand" collection intensity is not stated for any jurisdiction or subject, it may be used whenever funds are insufficient.

II. Selection and Service Capabilities Definitions:

A. Exhaustive Collection or Service Capability:

A collection or service capability which endeavors, so far as is reasonably possible, to include everything of importance, published or unpublished, on the subject, in all major languages. (Please note that subjects restricted to English-speaking jurisdictions, e.g. federal income taxation, will rarely have material in foreign languages.) This level is reserved for a very small number of subjects for which the Law Library has historically exhaustive collections.

B. Advanced Research Collection or Service Capability:

A collection or service capability which includes all materials and information required for faculty and student instruction and research. In addition to printed and microform material and information in machine-readable form, it may include manuscripts, maps, sound recordings, materials in newly developed form, or other special materials if they are appropriate and necessary. It allows for an expansion of the faculty and student research programs in any way these may develop in the future.

C. Research Collection or Service Capability:

A collection which includes the major source materials required for service capability to support faculty or graduate law student research. It includes the major published source materials required for independent research, all basic reference works and a wide selection of monographs, as well as a selective collection of journals and major indexing and abtracting services in the field.

D. Instructional Support Collection or Service Capability:

A collection or service capability which is adequate to support instruction in law and research at the J.D. level. It usually consists of a selection of reference tools, the most important monographs, and a selection of the outstanding journals in the field. One or more indexing and abstracting services may be included.

E. Basic Information Collection or Service Capability:

A collection or service capability of up-to-date general materials which will aid readers' immediate understanding of a subject and will serve to introduce readers to the subject and to other sources of available information. Such a collection might include a dictionary, encyclopedia, handbook, or texts, or a combination

of these, in the minimum number which will serve the purpose. A basic information collection is not sufficiently intensive to support instruction in any course in the subject area involved.

F. Minimal Collection or Service Capability:

Of little or no interest to UMKC, and few selections are made, except perhaps reference works when absolutely essential.

G. Demand:

Only library materials specifically requested by faculty and assured of heavy instructional use will be purchased by the Library.

H. General Research Enhancement:

To be used in conjunction with one of the collection levels listed above, such a designation is given to a subject or jurisdiction for which a sizable gift of an ongoing nature has been made. The enhancement notation should specify the nature of the gift, such as "All Practice-Oriented Materials," "All looseleafs Available," or "All Academic Materials."

It is assumed that such enhancement is not necessary for a subject or jurisdiction already at the A Level (Exhaustive). An enhancement of this sort at the B Level (Advanced Research) would be for the purposes of aiding non-faculty, non-student users and would

presumably move the subject or jurisdiction up to or close to an A Level of collection. Such an enhancement of a B Level subject or jurisdiction would most likely be meant to add an exhaustive collection of practice-oriented materials for use primarily by members of the bar. (Such a gift would, of course, enrich the training in practice-oriented law classes as well.)

More than likely, most enhancements would be in conjunction with Levels C, D, or E. Such enhancements may or may not increase the educational effectiveness of these collections, depending on the nature of the gift. Nevertheless, all such enhancements would be welcome additions which would aid the Leon E. Bloch Law Library in achieving its goals of extension to the community.

It is also assumed that any enhancements to subjects or jurisdictions collected at the F or G Levels would be used in part to raise the level of collection to the E Level (Basic Information Collection). This assumption is based on the proposition that the Library should be open and available to all users, no matter how untrained in a particular subject, before serving the needs of a select few by housing materials only they can use. (To put it plainly, we should get a Japanese-English dictionary before we start up a Japanese periodical.)

J. Specific Research Enhancement:

To be used in conjunction with one of the collection levels listed above, such a designation is given to a subject or jurisdiction for which an on-going gift is given to add a specific title or titles (Presumptively serial) to the collection. Such an enhancement can be made to a subject at any level, provided that the title or titles thus supported are deemed sufficiently within the scope of the Law Library's needs to warrant the use of shelf space or floor space. (The letter "I" is not used as it is easily confused with the Roman numeral.)

III. Coordination and Cooperation with other Libraries

A. The University of Missouri-Kansas City

The Leon E. Bloch Law Library cooperates with other libraries at UMKC in many ways. For purposes of this plan, three areas of cooperation need to be recognized.

1. Collection Development. The Law Library tries to avoid duplicating materials in other libraries at UMKC unless duplication is required, either because of volume use or the nature of use in the Law School, or inconvenience in service (e.g., non-circulating materials, time limitations, or inconvenient format). Further, duplication will be limited in time and conveys no commitment by the Law Library to accept primary responsibility among the libraries at UMKC to collect any

titles or materials, unless these continue to be essential to the Law School's program. This avoidance of duplication among libraries at UMKC is made with the essential proviso that all UMKC libraries willingly allow and aid outside users to use their collections. This cooperative agreement enables us all to carry a larger number of titles in the aggregate, which fosters the research depth of these libraries.

2. Government Depositories. The Law Library and the General Library both maintain several depositories for government materials. We actively cooperate to keep the duplication of items selected to a minimum. In this capacity, both the Law Library and the General Library have extended their agreement to assure the other that certain items will be maintained.

3. Inter-library loan. The Law Library does extensive inter-library loan, using the service of the General Library's inter-library loan department to help us locate materials. At this point, the Law Library makes no contribution for this service. However, the Law Library does participate in the Kansas City Metropolitan Network as a part of the cooperative commitment of the University Libraries system to that network, in spite of the fact that the Law Library never borrows through the network. (Thus, we pay for the "privilege" of lending books to other libraries in the community.)

B. The University of Missouri

The Law Library participates in the development of the Libraries of the University of Missouri Information Network (LUMIN), which is a computerized catalog of the collections of all the libraries at the four campuses of the University of Missouri. It is still being developed, but when it becomes available, it will form the basis of enhanced resource sharing, inter-library loan, and possibly cooperative acquisitions among the libraries of the University of Missouri. Similarly, the Law Library participates in the Missouri Union List of Serials (as do the other libraries at the University), which is a statewide union list accessible to most of the residents of the state.

C. The Mid-American Consortium of Law School Libraries

The Law Library participates in the Mid-America Consortium of Law School Libraries, a not-for-profit corporation whose board is composed of the directors of nineteen law school libraries in the region. UMKC has one of the board directorships. The libraries are located at the law schools in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois, except for the Chicago area. The Consortium members work together for the mutual benefit of all with respect to resource sharing, inter-library loan, grant-seeking,

and cooperative acquisitions. Present projects include:

1. The Mid-America Union List (MAUL), a union list of serials, using OCLC union listing capabilities.

2. Telefacsimile transmission. Aided by a grant from the American Association of Law Libraries, Consortium members purchased telefacsimile equipment for instantaneous inter-library loan, both between members and to other users (mostly attorneys).

3. Cooperative union lists. The Consortium has been union-listing microforms, audio-visual materials, looseleafs and Canadian materials with a specific aim toward cooperative acquisitions.

4. Electronic mail. Members of the Consortium use electronic mail for speedy communication at a low cost.

5. Cooperative acquisitions project. Members of the Consortium are presently studying ways to work out wholesale cooperative acquisitions, whereby one library could depend on another to maintain a specific title or collection level in a certain subject. Money contributiions and transporation for researchers is being examined.

D. Effects on the Collection Development Plan

At times, the Collection Development Plan may have to be altered as cooperative agreements, such as those

above, are taken into account. Some agreements may impose contractual obligations on the Law Library. Others may impose only moral responsibilities, but these ought to be met as well.

It is hoped that the benefits of such cooperative activities will far outweigh the expense. Nevertheless, convenience to its primary users will remain the main goal of the Law Library. All cooperative activity should be undertaken in that light.

IV. General Guidelines

A. Mission Statements

1. University Libraries Mission Statement

The Librarian's Advisory Group, composed of the heads of the various libraries and major departments at the General Library at UMKC, approved the following statement as its mission on January 5, 1985. Exception for variations in secondary priorities (as noted below), the Law Library concurs in this general statement as to its mission as well.

> "The primary obligation of the University Libraries is to provide information and information services to the students, faculty and staff of the University of Missouri-Kansas City. In order of their priority, secondary obligations are to serve other University of Missouri campuses, then libraries in the Kansas City metropolitan area, the State of Missouri, and outside the State.
>
> This mission is founded on the central importance of knowledge and information to study, teaching and research in the University and the State. The Libraries make up the primary repository of materials conveying such knowledge, and serve as the focus of campus information resources. To that end materials in all formats and of all types are added to the collections in support of University programs. Reasonable access to these sources of information is assured through cataloging and classification which is appropriate to effective use. Public services are provided to assist library users in advantageously utilizing materials held in the collections. Furthermore, services which yield information held outside the Libraries are available to supplement local holdings. Services in support of study, teaching and research are both traditional and innovative in kind. The libraries seek to make available the benefits of new technologies to enhance and widen services.

The Libraries encourage and take part in cooperatvie programs as a way to maximize the availability and use of information. In planning, developing and providing information, materials and services, the Libraries are pledged to creatively explore alternatives in the continuing quest for cost-beneficial, effective services."

2. Law Library Mission Statement

The Law Library does not have a separate, formally executed mission statement. However, formal statements have been made which help to characterize our thinking. One such is the long quote below, taken from the 1982-83 Annual Report. That statement shows that the Law Library specifically recognizes an obligation to provide extension services to the community, especially members of the local practicing bar. The quote also is useful for depicting the state of the library in the recent past, upon which this new collection development plan is to be placed.

1. Mission

"The mission of the UMKC Law Library is to serve as a resource and information center for the law school, the university, and the local community, especially the local practicing bar, in that order of priority. The collection and resources are devoted to legal and law-related information. The staff is to be highly-trained and able to offer various reference services ranging from simple training in the use of law books to highly complex research in specialized legal fields. The staff will also maintain the collection in good order, well cataloged and accessible, so that sophisticated users may proceed with their work without interruption. An additional mission is to support, insofar

as possible, the professional development of librarianship, especially law librarianship, and the development of resource sharing networks with other libraries.

During the past year the mission was fairly well performed except in those areas wherein budgetary constraints have forced choices to be made. The Law Library does not collect all the books it should because the acquisitions budget is not large enough to support that. So the choice was made to collect basic American materials and materials that support the J.D. curriculum rather than extensive foreign materials, materials for the practicing bar and the Master of Laws programs, or materials for the lay public. Staff support is also not sufficient to offer a full range of services yet. So the decision was made to offer as extensively as possible more hours of basic reference instead of large amounts of entensive reference services. With just two reference librarians and about 15 hours per week from other librarians, the staff maintains reference service some seventy to ninety hours per week (depending on the season), but there is not enough selective dissemination or personalized bibliography.

Similarly, in technical services, the staff has been able to maintain quality bibliographic control—every item is either cataloged or findable via a published catalog or index—but special projects, such as union listing, the gifts and exchanges program, and certain file conversion projects (including reclassification) have not progressed as fast as hoped. And long range projects, such as extensive audio-visual services, enhanced computer retrieval services, computer-assisted instruction, and faculty research programs have not even been attempted. Furthermore, shortages in part-time staff have kept the Law Library from expanding its hours of service (in effect, a loss of service since eighty percent of the collection does not circulate) and have forced patrons to reshelve their books. Nevertheless, the Law Library has had a fairly commendable year, as noted by the reports below."

2. Clientele, community

The primary clientele of the Law Library is the law faculty and the law students. Thus most of the monograph collection is intended to support either a specific course offering or the individual research needs of a particular faculty member. Because the law school curriculum is oriented heavily toward private tort and commercial practice and toward business and tax practice, the strength of the collection, relatively speaking is in those areas.

The Law Library had in the past also had extensive materials which were specifically practice-oriented, such as specialized form books and compression-bound case technique manuals. This part of the collection was heavily used by local members of the practicing bar. Since the extensive serial subscription cuts in 1981, though, these materials have not been updated. Nevertheless, our basic collection of state statutes, reporters, and legal periodicals is still the best in the city, and is heavily used. So although not a primary priority, the local bar does represent a significant portion of the present clientele.

The university community and the community at large is aided by the Law Library mostly in the fact that the Law Library is the only academically-oriented collection of legal materials. Scholars from other disciplines, non-law students, and even high school debate students need the collection for their work—especially the periodicals. Occasionally, the Law Library serves lay people working on their own legal matters, but they are not the intended users."

This new collection development plan marks a departure from the mission as noted in the above quotes. While the Law School remains the primary recipient, and the University second, of the resources and services of the the Law Library, greater emphasis on the needs of

the practicing bar will be made in proportion to the ability to do such development in light of enhanced funding provided through private giving. The Law Library is willing to devote time and effort to maintaining practice-oriented materials on behalf of the practicing bar when possible so long as that does not detract from the services provided to its primary users, the Law School and the University. More than merely making the library available, we intend to press forward for enhanced services for the bar.

B. Support of Educational Programs

1. The J.D. Program

At all times, the priority of expenditures for library materials shall be in compliance with the accreditation (approval) standards of the American Bar Association and the standards for membership of the Association of American Law Schools. Documents representing the latest standards of these associations are hereby incorporated by reference into this plan. In addition, such standards as are necessary in accordance with any other accrediting institution that the University of Missouri applies to are also incorporated. (Presently, no other agency has stricter standards that the Association of American Law Schools.) Furthermore, the Law Library will strive to meet the

standards required by any bar examining agency in the United States of America.

Of course, accreditation standards set only the minimum required. It is the intention of this collection development plan to set goals which will help the UMKC School of Law maintain and improve its standing among law schools. Additional support, particularly in research depth, is necessary to further those goals.

2. LL.M. Programs and Joint Degree Programs

The School of Law has three LL.M. degree programs (tax, urban law, and a general degree). Additional research support beyond the level required for a J.D. program is necessary. However, expenditures should not be made in lieu of materials necessary for the J.D. program.

The School of Law does not presently, but may in the future, enter into joint degree programs with other schools or departments on campus. If such programs require significant new materials, some adjustment to the specific collection guidelines below may be required. However, materials necessary for the J.D. and the LL.M. programs will have priority. Funding for library materials for new joint degree programs needs to be included in the developmental planning for those programs.

3. Collection Guidelines Prior to Enhancement

The specific guidelines for individual subjects and jurisdictions may have two collection levels. One will be the collection level at which the Law Library would collect materials without any enhancement beyond the funds provided in the regular University budget. The level would be decided on the basis of the general guidelines stated in sections IV. B. 1 and 2, plus additional needs created by faculty research.

The second collection level would be the level established when a subject or jurisdiction has been determined as the one to receive enhanced funding through gifts. The nature of the enhancement should be stated as "H. (General Research Enhancement)," or "J. (Special Research Enhancement)." In addition, if appropriate, the new level of collection (A through E) should be stated. Also, any specific information reflecting the wishes of the donor and other pertinent parties should be noted.

A record of collection levels prior to enhancement will be retained in order to keep the Library and its supporters mindful of the basis for collection level decisions and to guide the Library if enhanced support should stop. The funds provided by the regular University budget should not be used to maintain a collection at an enhanced level when enhanced support stops unless there is a separate

determination at that time that the enhanced level:

(1) falls within the guidelines stated in sections IV. B. 1 and 2; or

(2) is felt to be an appropriate expenditure for faculty research; or

(3) is felt to be an appropriate expenditure for extension services as noted in section IV. B. 4 below; and

(4) in addition to the first three factors, the expenditure would not cause the level of support in any other subject or jurisdiction to fall below the general guidelines stated in sections IV. B. 1 and 2.

4. Extension Support

Beyond the support necessitated by the guidelines in IV. B. 1 and 2, the Law Library recognizes the mission of extension service of the University and will endeavor to provide some materials which may well be useful mostly to non-Law School patrons. These materials will go hand in hand with the provision of personnel for reference to non-Law School patrons. Furthermore, just as the Law School has a commitment to the practicing bar for continuing education, the Law Library recognizes a special commitment to the practicing bar to provide library services to them.

C. Enhanced Support

1. General Statements

For the purposes of this collection development plan, "enhanced support" is defined as funds provided for Law Library acquisitions and services from private donors, such as gifts from law firms, individual attorneys, other individuals and corporations, estates, and private foundations. An "enhancement" is defined as (1) the difference in collection capabilities or levels provided by enhanced support or (2) the materials and services which are funded through enhanced support.

The general guidelines developed in section IV. C are a result of consensus between the Law Faculty, represented by the Law School Library Committee; attorneys who use the library and donors, both represented by the Law Library Board of Visitors; and the Law School administration, represented by the Law Library Selection Committee (including the head Law Librarian) and the Dean of the Law School. These guidelines will be used by the Selection Committee when it picks library materials to be purchased by funds given by donors. These general guidelines will detail the fiscal care required for each serial format, for monograph development, for duplication of materials, and for computer data base subscriptions. Also, guidelines for use of gifts for specified materials will be stated. Decisions on which subjects or jurisdiction are to receive enhancements will be recorded in the documentation in part V. (Specific Guidelines).

General assumption:

[Insert general option.]

General Options

1. The general assumption is that money is to be invested in library materials conservatively and that additional enhanced support in later years should not be counted on. Long-term investment, such as in serials, should be on an endowment basis only.

2. The general assumption is that money is to be invested in library materials relatively conservatively. Long-term investment, such as in serials, should be based on pledges for at least_____years.

3. The general assumption is that some private support for the Law Library's collections will always be forthcoming, in addition to fulfillment of prior-year pledges. The Law Library can anticipate future income, based on past performance, and may cautiously invest in long-term library materials, such as serials.

4. The general assumption is that money is to be spent in the year it is collected unless the donor wills otherwise. Long-term enhancements, such as serials, may be risky, but it is thought that a greater freedom for collection decisions is preferable to a conservative stability.

2. Format Guidelines

a. Serials

Since the Library's purchase of a subscription to a serial may cause users to anticipate that the subscription will be renewed in succeeding years, serial subscriptions dependent on gift funds can create difficulties in future years. With that in mind, the following guidelines are established for the purchase of serials in different formats:

(1) Statutes: [Insert statutes option.]

(2) Administrative regulations: [Insert option.]

(3) Court Reporters: [Insert option.]

(4) Digests: [Insert option.]

(5) Administrative cases: [Insert admin. tribunal reporters option.]

(6) Looseleafs: [Insert looseleafs, looseleafs with a large set of retrospective bound volumes, and compression-bound looseleafs options.]

(7) Periodicals and annuals: [Insert options.]

(8) Treatises with pocket parts: [Insert option.]

Statutes options

1. A set of statutes should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment.

2. A set of statutes should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the set of statutes will be maintained for____ years.

3. A set of statutes should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for _____ years.

4. A set of statutes should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

5. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a set of statutes may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Administrative regulations options

1. A set of administratvie regulations should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment.

2. A set of administrative regulations should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the administrative regulations will be maintained for____ years.

3. A set of administrative regulations should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for _____ years.

4. A set of administrative regulations should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

5. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a set of administrative regulations may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Court reporter options

1. A court reporter should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment and a gift sufficient to purchase all retrospective volumes of the court reporter.

2. A court reporter should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscriptions and to allow for the eventual purchase of retrospective volumes of the court reporter.

3. A court reporter should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscription. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

4. A court reporter should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the court reporter will be maintained for _____ years and that all retrospective volumes can be purchased.

5. A court reporter should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the court reporter

will be maintained for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

6. A court reporter should not be purchased without sufficient money to purchase retrospective volumes nor without a pledge for continued support for_____years.

7. A court reporter should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

8. A court reporter should be purchased cautiously if there are funds for retrospective volumes but no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

9. A court reporter should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

10. Since a retrospective set of court reporters is better than nothing, that set may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

11. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a court reporter may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Digest to a court reporter options

1. A subscription for a digest to a court reporter should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment.

2. A subscription for a digest to a court reporter should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the digest to a court reporter will be maintained for____ years.

3. A subscription for a digest to a court reporter should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for _____ years.

4. A subscription for a digest to a court reporter should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

5. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a subscription for a digest to a court reporter may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Administrative tribunal reporters options

1. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment and a gift sufficient to purchase all retrospective volumes of the administrative tribunal reporter.

2. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscriptions and to allow for the eventual purchase of retrospective volumes of the administrative tribunal reporter.

3. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscription. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

4. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the administrative tribunal reporter will be maintained for _____ years and that all retrospective volumes can be purchased.

5. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the administrative tribunal reporter

will be maintained for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

6. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without sufficient money to purchase retrospective volumes nor without a pledge for continued support for_____years.

7. An administrative tribunal reporter should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

8. An administrative tribunal reporter should be purchased cautiously if there are funds for retrospective volumes but no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

9. An administrative tribunal reporter should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

10. Since a retrospective set of administrative tribunal reporter is better than nothing, that set may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

11. Since one year's service is better than nothing, an administrative tribunal reporter may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Looseleaf options

1. A looseleaf subscription should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment.

2. A looseleaf subscription should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the looseleaf subscription will be maintained for____ years.

3. A looseleaf subscription should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for _____ years.

4. A looseleaf subscription should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

5. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a looseleaf subscription may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes options

1. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment and a gift sufficient to purchase all retrospective volumes of the looseleaf.

2. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscriptions and to allow for the eventual purchase of retrospective volumes of the looseleaf.

3. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscription. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

4. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the looseleaf will be maintained for_____ years and that all retrospective volumes can be purchased.

5. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased

without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the looseleaf will be maintained for _____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

6. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased without sufficient money to purchase retrospective volumes nor without a pledge for continued support for_____years.

7. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

8. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should be purchased cautiously if there are funds for retrospective volumes but no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

9. A subscription to a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

10. Since a set of retrospective bound volumes from a looseleaf is better than nothing, that set may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

11. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a looseleaf with a large set of retrospective bound volumes may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Compression-bound Looseleaf options

1. A compression-bound looseleaf subscription should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment.

2. A compression-bound looseleaf subscription should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the compressoin-bound looseleaf will be maintained for____ years.

3. A compression-bound looseleaf subscription should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for _____ years.

4. A compression-bound looseleaf subscription should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

5. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a compression-bound looseleaf subscription may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Periodical options

1. A periodical should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment and a gift sufficient to purchase all retrospective volumes of the periodical.

2. A periodical should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscriptions and to allow for the eventual purchase of retrospective volumes of the periodical.

3. A periodical should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscription. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

4. A periodical should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the periodical will be maintained for _____ years and that all retrospective volumes can be purchased.

5. A periodical should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the periodical

will be maintained for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

6. A periodical should not be purchased without sufficient money to purchase retrospective volumes nor without a pledge for continued support for_____years.

7. A periodical should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

8. A periodical should be purchased cautiously if there are funds for retrospective volumes but no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

9. A periodical should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

10. Since a retrospective set of periodicals is better than nothing, that set may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

11. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a periodical may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Annual options

1. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment and a gift sufficient to purchase all retrospective volumes of the annual.

2. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscriptions and to allow for the eventual purchase of retrospective volumes of the annual.

3. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without an endowment sufficient to guarantee future subscription. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

4. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the annual will be maintained for _____ years and that all retrospective volumes can be purchased.

5. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the annual

will be maintained for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

6. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without sufficient money to purchase retrospective volumes nor without a pledge for continued support for_____years.

7. A subscription to an annual should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for_____years. Funding for retrospective volumes is not necessary.

8. A subscription to an annual should be purchased cautiously if there are funds for retrospective volumes but no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

9. A subscription to an annual should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

10. Since a retrospective annual is better than nothing, that set may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

11. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a subscription to an annual may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

Treatise with pocket parts options

1. A subscription to a treatise with pocket parts should not be purchased without an endowment to guarantee future subscription payment.

2. A subscription to a treatise with pocket parts should not be purchased without a substantial gift set aside sufficient to insure that the treatise with pocket parts will be maintained for____ years.

3. A subscription to a treatise with pocket parts should not be purchased without a pledge for continued support for _____ years.

4. A subscription to a treatise with pocket parts should be purchased cautiously if no funds are available or pledged for its continued support.

5. Since one year's service is better than nothing, a subscription to a treatise with pocket parts may be purchased regardless of prospects for future support.

b. Monograph development

Although not as beset with problems of user expectations as serial development, use of gift funds for monograph development does present its own difficulties. Establishing a budget to reach a certain level of collection development for a given subject requires an ability to predict future publishing, not only of the number of books on the subject, but also of the percentage meeting collection criteria, and an ability to predict future user needs. In spite of these difficulties, the following guidelines are established in order to set the criteria for fiscal planning. As the Law Library gains more experience in enhanced purchasing over time, some collection levels for individual subjects and jurisdictions may have to be adjusted to comport to the realities (and variabilities) of the publishing world. Nevertheless, these general guidelines will still operate on the use of the funds actually designated for those subjects and jurisdictions.

[Insert monograph development options here.]

Monograph development options

1. Since the Law Library can select better books by spending a set amount of money over several years rather than in just one year, funds for monograph development

a. should be placed in endowment unless the donor wishes otherwise.

b. should be projected to be spent over ____ years.

2. Since the Law Library can anticipate some future private support for its enhancements, funds for monograph development

should be spent cautiously, planning perhaps over a ____ -year period, with adjustments upward or downward as future support comes in.

3. Since future support for the Law Library is never certain and may increase rather than decrease, the Library should spend funds for monograph development in the year that it is given, if possible, [period, or]

a. with the proviso that donors may establish endowments or gifts meant to last a certain number of years [period, or]

b. and that exceptionally large gifts may be used to establish endowments or may be spent over a period of years when the Selection Committee determines that there is insufficient monograph publication in the subject or jurisdiction [period, or]

c. to purchase at the enhanced collection level established.

c. Duplication

[Insert options.]

Options

1. Since enhanced support is to be used to increase the depth of the collection, in other words, the number of titles, no enhanced support funds will be used to duplicate other materials in the collection.

2. Since enhanced support is to be used primarily to enhance the depth of the collection, in other words, the number of titles, duplication will be kept to a minimum — mostly very basic monographs and primary materials.

3. The decision on whether to use enhanced support to duplicate materials in the collection will be made on an ad hoc basis by the Selection Committee, keeping in mind the two countervailing needs: extension of collection depth and convenience to users.

4. Since convenience to the users is a central reason for the existence of a library, enhanced support may be used to duplicate materials with sufficient copies to overcome the obstacles created by high demand.

d. Computer Data Bases

Using enhanced support to subscribe to computer data bases can present some of the same difficulties as serial subscriptions, since users may well anticipate that the initiation of such a subscription would mean that the subscription would be maintained. However, there are some differences. A dropped subscription to a data base would not leave a residue of old books consuming valuable shelf space, as would a dropped serial subscription. There might be some leftover equipment, but that may well be used for other purposes.

At this time, three methods for financing computer services seem possible. One is fee-based services, discussed below, which does not present the difficulties mentioned above. See IV. C. 5.

A second method would be to create a fund specifically for paying for computer services which may be variable—in other words, based on connect time and search units. This "deposit" account would be used to pay for services as charged until the deposit runs out. Then a new "deposit" would have to be made, or the subscription would be dropped. A donor creating such a fund could designate it for particular users only—for example, restricted to Law Faculty or to a particular research project.

[Insert deposit for computer services option here.]

The third method would be to fund a subscription which has a set cost. Some data base vendors have special flat-rate contracts, especially for educational purposes.

[Insert flat-rate computer services option here.]

Deposit for Computer Services options

1. In order to insure that a deposit account will always be available, such an account should be established by an endowment. Expenditures in a given year should be limited to income from the endowment.

2. In order to insure that a deposit account will last a substantial period, such an account should be created by

a. a gift ____ times the expected yearly expenditure.

b. a gift that meets the expected yearly expenditure, with a pledge for ____ years.

Expenditures in a given year will be limited by the total presently on deposit.

3. Although user expectations may be frustrated at times, the Law Library will create a deposit account based on any reasonably substantial gift. Expenditures will be limited to the amount of the gift.

Flat-Rate Computer Services options

1. In order to insure that a subscription to a flat-rate computer service will always be available, such a subscription should be established by an endowment with sufficient income to maintain the subscription.

2. In order to insure that a subscription to a flat-rate computer service will last for a substantial time, such a subscription should be created by

a. a gift ____ times the yearly cost.

b. a gift that meets the yearly cost, with a pledge for ____ years.

3. Although user expectations may be frustrated in future years, the Law Library will subscribe to a flat-rate computer service on the basis of a gift sufficient to cover one year's cost.

3. Patron Guidelines

a. Donor Requests

Some donors to the Law Library will stipulate that they would prefer to have the funds they provide spent on specific titles. Such a request is appropriate and should be followed unless (1) the Selection Committee considers the title(s) specified to be inappropriate additions to the collection—in other words, outside of the subject matter appropriate to the Law Library, or (2) the request of the donor does not meet the general guidelines established in part IV. If a donor's request is inappropriate for the reasons noted above, then the Law Library staff will contact the donor and ask him or her to change the request to make it appropriate. If the donor refuses, then the Law Library will deny acceptance of the gift and will return the money to the donor.

b. Value Gifts

A gift of materials, such as books, microforms, audio-visual materials or even equipment, is a "value gift." A value gift may be accepted either to be added to the collection or as a gift to the Law Foundation for re-sale. The money from a re-sale will go to the benefit of the Library. Value gifts will remain in the temporary possession of the Foundation and housed in the Library until a determination of ultimate use can be made. (Value gifts which are inappropriate for the collection or for re-sale ought not be accepted.)

These gifts are not a part of the Collection Development Plan as such. They quite obviously are a part of planning with respect to retrospective purchases (back runs of periodicals, reporters, etc.) and may well be the major factor in the determination to subscribe to a new serial title or titles. They might also be used as the foundation for changing the collection level of a subject or jurisdiction. For instance, a major one-time gift may be the main reason for raising the collection level of a subject from an E Level to a C Level, especially if the Law School plans to institute a new course in the area. (Certainly, many areas of foreign law could be started this way, for instance.)

Continuation of subscriptions for which value gifts provide the retrospective volumes will depend on the factors given in the general guidelines for serials, section IV. C. 2. c.

c. User Requests

User requests should be taken into account, but that should be tempered with the knowledge that patrons are not the wisest collection developers because of their rather naive awareness of the available possibilities. Typically, most users prefer something that they have used before rather than something new that may be better. Nevertheless, all such requests will be considered as a reflection of the patron's needs.

Requests from users, especially attorneys, for monographs still in print should be given high priority

when there is monograph enhancement money available for the sujbect of the monograph.

Requests from users for serials and very large monographic sets should be considered in light of the general guidelines for the respective serial format as well as availability of enhancement money for that subject or jurisdiction.

d. Practice-oriented Materials

"Practice-oriented materials" is the label given to those books, microforms and audio-visual materials which were written or produced with practicing attorneys in mind as primary users. This is essentially a distinction in subject matter, but it is amenable to employment in distinguishing formats as well, if used cautiously. Thus step-by-step methods of practice books ("how to" books) and videotapes, form books, compression-bound looseleafs on extremely narrow topics, newsletters, and certain current-awareness digesting services would typically be labeled "practice-oriented materials." Included in this definition also, for purposes of this plan, are certain primary sources which may realistically be of interest only to practicing attorneys. For example, a local encyclopedia from a distant state may be considered an academic necessity in that state, but may be of interest only to practitioners here in Kansas City.

In light of the fact that many of the donations for enhanced support came from local practicing attorneys who use the Law Library for part of their practice research, the Law Library will consider the purchase of practice-oriented materials with enhanced support a noble objective. In this fashion, the Law Library returns something to its donors in the form of an increasingly usable collection. Demands for added staff time for processing these materials and for increased reference will be considered as extension support from the Library, except as noted in sections IV. C. 4. b. and IV. C. 5. below.

Of course, the amount of enhanced support devoted to practice-oriented materials will vary from subject to subject and jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Some subjects simply have no practice-oriented materials. Other factors to be considered are donor's wishes, discussion and input given to the Selection Committee by the Board of Visitors and by users, and general concerns for the appropriateness of practice-oriented materials in light of the Library's other holdings. This last factor is quite broad—for example, it refers to the appropriateness of extensive practice-oriented materials for taxation, considering our present holdings and our LL.M. program, as well as the inappropriateness of such materials for a subject collected only at the demand level until some basic materials are added. (See II. H.) When possible, the comments

annotated to specific guidelines will specify the amount (or percentage) of enhanced support to go to practice-oriented materials.

4. Area Emphasis

a. Reference to Specific Guidelines

The Law Library will not make general guidelines about which subject or jurisdictions will receive enhanced support. In other words, there will not be any long-range priorities for enhancements made before actual enhanced support is available. There are several reasons for this: (1) Stated priorities might discourage donors who have specific wishes. (2) The wishes of groups contributing to planning, such as the Board of Visitors, may change. (3) One main thrust in the spirit of this plan is to be realistic, to avoid speculation. Consequently, the reader is referred to specific guidelines in order to observe planning with respect to subjects and jurisdictions. (Other reports which are not part of this plan will be made, showing the status of enhanced support and plans for campaign drives. They will be dated, whereas it is hoped that the plan will work for many years with changes only in the specific guidelines.)

b. Large-Scale Growth Projects

A large single gift, meant to provide funds on the order of $50,000 or more per year for a single subject

or a few subjects, may require some planning beyond the scope of this plan. Some portion of such funding may have to be used for staffing, instead of acquisitions, in order to insure that increased purchasing, processing, filing, and shelving does not disrupt other regular services.

The limits of this plan should not affect efforts to find very large donations. A donation to create a research institute, such as in tax, or a new library department, such as in foreign and international law, should be encouraged and not discouraged simply because it does not fit into the collection development plan. But listing any such large-scale growth projects is too speculative for this plan. It is assumed that new planning, in the form of bargaining between the University and the donor, would occur at the time of such a gift.

5. Fee-Based Services

In the fall of 1984, the Chancellor of the University of Missouri-Kansas City gave the libraries on campus permission to establish fee-based services for their non-primary users. In other words, by extending to non-primary users certain services at actual cost, the libraries can make available to these users services they would not otherwise receive. Some of these new services could affect planning for enhanced support. Inter-library loan and certain computer data base searches may be made available to lawyers and others at cost.

The Law Library intends to create new services of this kind. Enhanced support meant to provide particular materials to lawyers may be re-directed in light of this new availability. As such services develop, notification will be given to the Board of Visitors and to donors who might be affected.

V. Specific Guidelines

Summary

The next few pages list a summary of the specific guidelines for each subject or jurisdiction. The letter in the first column after the particular subject or jurisdiction represents the collection level (or service capability) prior to enhancement. The dollar figure in the middle column represents a determination of the amount of additional annual expenditure necessary to bring the collection level into the exhaustive or nearly enhaustive range. The dollar figure in the third column is a determination of an annual amount appropriate for that subject or jurisdiction to represent a significant enhancement. Usually, that figure is some forty percent of the middle column.

The guidelines begin immediately after the summary.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

A. United States

		30,000	20,000
1. Primary Sources:			
Statutes			
Federal	B		
Missouri & Kansas	A		
Other States	C		
Case Reporters			
Federal	B		
Missouri & Kansas	A		
Other States	C		
Multi-jurisdictional	B		
Indexes and Digests			
Federal	B		
Missouri & Kansas	A		
Other States	C		
Multi-jurisdictional	B		
Administrative Regulations			
Federal	B		
Missouri & Kansas	A		
Other States	F		
Multi-jurisdictional	E		
Administrative Cases			
Federal	B		
Missouri & Kansas	B		
Other States	F		
Multi-jurisdictional	D		

Briefs			
Federal			
United States Supreme Court	B		
Lower	F		
Missouri	F		
Other	G		
Legislative History			
Federal	C		
Missouri	C		
Other	G		
2. Secondary Sources			
Encyclopedias			
Federal	C		
Missouri	B		
Other States	F		
Multi-jurisdictional	C		
Periodicals	B		
3. Secondary Materials on Partic-Subjects:			
Administrative Law and Social Legislation			
Administrative Law	C	2500	1000
Aeronautical Law	E	500	200
American Indian Law	F	2000	800
Atomic Energy Law	F	500	200
Communications and Media Law	E		

Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Law	F	1500	600
Immigration Law	E	1000	400
Labor Law	C	7000	2800
Public Utility Law	D	5000	2000
Social Legislation	D	2000	800
Transportation Law	D	3000	1200
Trade Regulation and Antitrust	D	7000	2800
Business Law			
Business Organization	C	3500	2000
Commercial Law	C	9000	3600
Contracts	C	15,000	6000
Debtor-Creditor Law	C		
Insurance	D	7000	2800
Secured Transactions	C		
Constitutional Law			
Civil Rights	D		
Constitutional Law	B	9000	3600
Education Law	E		
First Amendment Freedoms	D		
Criminal Law			
Criminal Law	C	10,000	4000
Criminal Procedure	C	9000	3600
Juvenile Law	C		
Military Law		900	360
Family Law			
Family Law	C	9000	3600
Intellectual Property			
Copyrights	D	3500	1400

Patents	D	4000	1600
Trade Secrets and Unfair Competition	D	2000	800
Trademarks	E	1000	400
Legal Process			
Appellate Practice	C		
Civil Procedure	C	8000	3200
Conflict of Laws	D	4000	1600
Evidence	B	17,000	6800
Judicial Administration	C	1000	500
Legal Profession	D	4000	1600
Remedies	D		
Trial Practice	C		
Legal Research			
Legal Bibliography	C	200	200
Legal Bibliography and Appellate Advocacy Writing Programs	n/a	200	200
Legal Dictionaries	B	300	120
Legal Research	C	1000	400
Legal Writing	D	1200	500
Office Practice			
Law Accounting	D	1200	480
Negotiation and Mediation	E		
Property and Land Law			
Agriculture Law	E	2000	800
Local Government and Urban Law	B	12,000	4800
Mining Law	E	1500	600
Oil and Gas Law	E	2500	1000

Property and Real Estate Law	B	9000	3600
Trusts	C		
Water Law	E	2500	1000
Wills and Estates	C	6000	2400
Taxation			
Federal Taxation	C	22,000	15,000
State and Local Taxation	D	3000	1500
Foreign Taxation	E	4000	1600
Theory			
American Legal History	D	1000	400
British Legal History	E	1200	480
Critical Legal Studies	F	800	320
Jurisprudence	C	800	360
Law and Economics	E	1200	500
Legal Ethics	C	800	320
Sociology of Law	E	500	200
Tort Law			
Admiralty	E	800	320
Law and Medicine	D	1200	480
Torts	C	13,000	5200
B. Foreign Law			
1. African Law	F	4000	1600
2. British and Commonwealth Law		5000	2000
3. Chinese Law	F	700	300
4. Comparative Law	E	3500	1400
5. Conflict of Laws (International)	D		
6. European Foreign Law	E	18,000	8000
7. International Law (Includes U.N. and E.E.C.)	D	20,000	8000

8. Islamic Law	F	700	280
9. Jewish Law	D	2000	800
10. Latin American Law	F	15,000	6000
11. Soviet Law	D	2000	800
C. Legal Traditions			
1. Canon Law	E		
2. Roman Law	E	800	320
D. General			
1. Inter-Library Resource Sharing Fund	F	1000	500
2. Law and Other Disciplines	F		
3. Legal Research Data Bases (Lexis and Westlaw)		9000	9000
4. Library Displays	n/a	400	300
5. Library Science	D	1000	400
6. Non-legal Research Data Base	F	2500	1200
7. Popular Reading	E	2000	1200
8. Other Disciplines:			
Economics			
Medicine			
Political Science			
Reference Materials	D	9000	3600
Sociology			
Others			
9. Rare Books and Antiquities		6000	2500
10. U.S. Government Documents Supplementary Material	C	4000	2000

A. United States

1. Primary Sources

STATUTES

Federal - Collected and duplicated extensively, all official and major unofficial sets. Individual titles published irregularly by agencies are to be avoided. Commercial looseleafs considered under specific subject. COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Missouri & Kansas - All forms ever published. Duplicated as needed. Municipal ordinances collected as needed. COLLECTING LEVEL: A (Exhaustive).

Other States - At least one annotated code, kept current, for each state and the District of Columbia. COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

CASE REPORTERS

Federal - Collected and duplicated (except older sets), all official and prominent unofficial:

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Missouri & Kansas - All published. Duplicated as needed.

COLLECTING LEVEL: A (Exhaustive Research).

Other States - Official reporter until National Reporter System begins, then National Reporters only. Lower courts, e.g. Pennsylvania side reports, collected sporadically,

COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

Multi-jurisdictional - Annotated law reports collected extensively. Subject oriented reports, see specific subject.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

INDEXES AND DIGESTS

Federal - To match case reporters collected.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Missouri & Kansas - All available.

COLLECTING LEVEL: A (Exhaustive).

Other States - All states have been collected at one time or another. Current practice is to keep current any state for which a regional digest is not available.

COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

Multi-jurisdictional - All regional available and the American Digest System (Decennials). Other digests listed under subject headings.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Federal - C.F.R. and Fed. Reg. complete (since 1943). Separately published, as needed. A.S.P.R. not collected.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Missouri & Kansas - Everything available, with the limitations that ephermeral brochures are to be avoided unless nothing else is available.

COLLECTING LEVEL: A (Exhaustive).

Other States - Mostly specific subject, e.g. tax.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

Multi-jurisdictional - Sufficient to handle general reference, e.g. building codes, etc.

COLLECTING LEVEL: E (Basic Information).

ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

Federal - All depository materials and official reports available. Slip opinions and advance sheets collected when necessary if available at reasonable price. Well-indexed commercial sets also sought, but refer to collection level under specific subject.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Missouri & Kansas - Reporters collected if available. Slip opinions and advance sheets collected when necessary if available at reasonable prices. Requests to agencies also done on demand.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Other States - Collected when easily available. No specific plan. Patron use is extremely low.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

Multi-jurisdictional - Mostly collected under specific subjects, e.g. Public Utility Reports. Check specific subject guidelines for them, too.

COLLECTING LEVEL: D (Instructional Support).

BRIEFS

Federal-

U.S. Supreme Court - Briefs and cert. briefs for full opinion cases, on microfiche. Lankmark briefs in hard copy with oral argument.

COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Lower federal courts - Ad hoc, acquired from donors. We will call the court for faculty.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

Missouri - We call for faculty and students. Fast service available at Missouri Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, Western and Eastern Districts.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

Other States - Pursue as required. No regular service.

COLLECTING LEVEL: G (Demand).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Federal - Considerable legislative history since 1979. Also U.S.C.C.A.N. and complete tax history. General Library, as government depository, goes much farther back.
COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

Missouri - Such history as is readily available. Best source is newspaper clipping service at the Legislative Reference Library in Jefferson City.
COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

Other - No collection effort. Minimal state index information available as the publisher stopped in 1982.
COLLECTING LEVEL: G (Demand).

2. Secondary Sources

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Federal - Sufficient for research in most subjects. Tax encyclopedias are strongest but not extensive.
COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

Missouri - Most all encyclopedias available on Missouri law. Lacking in duplication.
COLLECTING LEVEL: B (Advanced Research).

Other States - Of the states that have encyclopedias, we have a few outdated ones.
COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

Multi-jurisdictional - Good collection and duplication of AM Jur. 2d, C.J.S., and predecessors. Weak on specific subject encyclopedias and ones intended for laymen.
COLLECTING LEVEL: C (Research).

PERIODICALS

Extensive collection in English of almost all legal periodicals indexed in the Index to Legal Periodicals and its predecessors. Good retrospective collection. Currently, collecting nearly twice the number listed in ILP, but not quite complete in collecting all that is in the Legal Resource Index. We have the national legal newspapers dating from their indexing in LRI since 1980. Weak in foreign legal periodicals.

Popular magazines are not retained, as we depend on the General Library for that. Magazines also available on Nexis to faculty and students for educational research.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

B (Advanced Research).

3. Secondary Materials on Particular Subjects

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

COURSES

Administrative Law - w78, f78, w79, s79, f79, f80, s81, f81, w82, f83, w84, f84, w85

Administrative Law Clinic - f82, w83

Legal Process - s78, w79, s79

Occupational Safety and Health Law - f77

Federal Procurement Law - f78

Poverty Law - f84

Social Security Act - w78

Social Security Claims and Procedures - f79, f80

Statutory Employer Liability - f77, w83

Regulated Industries - w79, w80, w81, w82

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although not listed as a primary research interest of a particular faculty member, this subject is taught by several professors and is background for several other subjects.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

AERONAUTICAL LAW

COURSES

None

GENERAL COMMENTS

Some courses in the past, such as Regulated Industries, have employed materials on aeronautical transportation. Years ago a course on Aviation Law was taught. Present collecting is mostly federal document material.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic).

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW

COURSES

None

RESEARCH

Ragsdale - Indian Rights (Native Americans)

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Ragsdale has supervised some independent study in this area. Two fellow Consortium schools, the University of Oklahoma and the University of Tulsa, have specific American Indian Law collections.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

F (Minimal).

ATOMIC ENERGY LAW

COURSES

Environmental Law - f77, f78, w79, f79, f81, f83, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

Minimal faculty work in this field.

COLLECTING LEVEL;

F (Minimal).

COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA LAW

COURSES

Communications Law - f81, f82

RESEARCH

Dyer - Plain language and problems in communications and understanding

Linder - Media Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Linder's research interests here are growing substantially. Some additional growth may be necessary.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic).

FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETICS LAW

COURSES

Consumer Protection - f78, f80

GENERAL COMMENTS

The course is taught by adjuncts. Some practitioner interest in the subject.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

F (minimal).

IMMIGRATION LAW

COURSES

Immigration Law and Process - w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

Considerable practitioner interest in this subject due to large alien population in Kansas City.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic).

LABOR LAW

COURSES

Labor Law - f77, w78, f78, w79, f79, w80, w81, f81, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Occupational Safety and Health Law - f77

RESEARCH

Linder - Sports law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Berger (who was not surveyed because he is on leave) has substantial interest here. The course is an important course here in Missouri.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

COURSES

Oil and Gas Law - w83

Regulated Industries - w79, w80, w81, w82

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professors Dyer and Bern have an ancillary interest in developments in this field. Local practitioner interest is very high.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

COURSES

Handicapped Law - f79

Historic Preservation Law - f81, w85

Seminar on Law and Mental Illness - w78, w80, f80

Legal Rights of Physically and Mentally Handicapped - f81

Poverty Law - f84

Sex-Based Discrimination - w85

Social Security Act - w78

Social Security Claims and Procedures - f79, f80

Woman and The Law - w84

Consumer Protection - f78, f80

RESEARCH

Popper - Mental health

Suni - Missouri law relating to higher education

GENERAL COMMENTS

A number of one-time courses delve into this subject in pursuit of narrow issues. The subject is expected to generate much research. Coverage beyond basics is difficult except for concentrated areas. So far, no such area has shown a long-term need.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

TRANSPORTATION LAW

COURSES

Regulated Industries - w79, w80, w81, w82

GENERAL COMMENTS

The field has changed considerably with deregulation. Interest is waning with respect to research, but local practitioners do have some interest in current conditions.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

TRADE REGULATION AND ANTITRUST

COURSES

Antitrust Law - f77, f78, w79, f79, w80, s80, w81, w82, f83, f84

RESEARCH

Freilich - Antitrust for local government

Linder - Sports law

GENERAL COMMENTS

In addition to Professors Freilich and Linder, Professor Bern has a general interest in the subject. There is considerable practitioner interest due to the large number of major manufacturers in Kansas City.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

BUSINESS LAW

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BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

COURSES

Business Organizations - f77, w78, s78, f78, w79, s79, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, s84, f84, w85

Securities Regulation - f77, f78, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Downs has some interest in research, especially with respect to securities and directors' liability. Student interest is very high.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

COMMERCIAL LAW

COURSES

Banking Seminar - w84, w85

Problems in Bankruptcy - w84, w85

Commercial Transactions - f77, f78, w79, w80, f80, w81, w82
f82, w83, f83

Consumer Protection - f78, f80

International Business Transactions - w78, f79, f83

International Trade and Finance - w78, w83, w84

Securities Regulation - f77, f78, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

RESEARCH

Cooper - Banking
Commercial Arbitration
Alternative Dispute Resolution

GENERAL COMMENTS

The commercial law area is one of the Law School's secondary strength areas. Research has suffered some from turnover in academic personnel. Some growth in this area may soon be necessary as the staffing improves.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

CONTRACTS

COURSES

Contracts - f77, w78, f78, w79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Federal Contracts Procedure - w79, w80

RESEARCH

Linder - Sports Law

Ragsdale - Contracts

GENERAL COMMENTS

A fundamental area upon which many others are based.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

DEBTOR-CREDITOR LAW

COURSES

Debtor-Creditor Rights - w78, s78, w79, w80, s80, w81, f81, w82, s82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

When bankruptcy law becomes settled again, research should pick-up. Students have a heavy interest here.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

INSURANCE

COURSES

Insurance Law - f77, s78, w79, w84, w85

Insurance in Business and Estate Planning - w85

Life Insurance in Estate Planning - w84

GENERAL COMMENTS

Courses in insurance are taught by adjuncts. Research is low. Some need for materials arising from an active faculty interest in personal injury litigation.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

SECURED TRANSACTIONS

COURSES

Commercial Transactions - f77, f78, w79, f79, w80, f80, w81, w82, f82, w83, f83

Debtor-Creditor Rights - w78, s78, w79, w80, s80, w81, f81, w82, s82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Real Estate Finance - f77, w79, f80, f81, f82, f83, s84, f84

Real Estate Transactions Planning Workshop - w81, w83, w84, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although not a separate course at UMKC, secured transactions is covered in several other courses. There is a definite split into UCC and non-UCC secured transactions, with the non-UCC ones receiving greater emphasis. Faculty interest is increasing.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

CIVIL RIGHTS

COURSES

Civil Rights Litigation - w84, w85

Law and Mental Illness w78, w80, f80

Legal Rights of Physically and Mentally Handicapped - f81

Women and The Law - w84

Law of Handicapped - f79

Sex-Based Discrimination - w85

RESEARCH

Freilich - Civil Rights Litigation ($1983)

Linder - Changes (from approximately 1930-1985) in how the law values human life as reflected in laws relating to euthanasia, suicide, abortion, and capital punishment

Mohoney - Civil Rights

Popper - Mental Health, Civil Rights

Ragsdale - Indian Rights (Native Americans)

GENERAL COMMENTS

Most courses are taught by adjuncts. Basic constitutional law materials are good. (See Constitutional Law). However, materials specific to civil rights are mostly sociological and political science materials which have not been well collected in the past. There is a greater dependancy on the General Library for these materials.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

COURSES

Constitutional Law I - w78, w79, w80, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

Constitutional Law II - f77, f78, f79, f80, s81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, f84, w85

Constitutional Law III - w82, f82, w83, w84, w85

Constitutional Problems - f77, f78, f79, f80, w81, f81

Criminal Justice System - f77, f78, w82, w83

History of Law - w78, f79, f81, w82

RESEARCH

Balkan - First Amendment

Popper - Constitutional Law - speech, religion, and civil rights

GENERAL COMMENTS

Heavy teaching loads in this area, especially by many who are researching in civil rights. Collecting has been good for a long time.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

B (Advanced Research)

EDUCATION LAW

COURSES

Community Development Laboratory - w79, w80, w81

GENERAL COMMENTS

In spite of heavy local community interest in this field, there is little faculty interest.

COLLECTING LEVEL

E (Basic Information)

FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOMS

COURSES

Constitutional Law III - w82, f82, w83, w84, w85

RESEARCH

Balkin - First Amendment

Popper - Constitutional Law - Speech, Religion

GENERAL COMMENTS

Substantial student interest in this area generates many third-year papers. But materials other than the basic law materials (see Constitutional Law) are not heavily collected.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support)

CRIMINAL LAW

CRIMINAL LAW

COURSES

Corrections and Prisoner Rights - w78, w82

Criminal Justice System - f77, f78, w82, w83

Criminal Law - f77, f78, f79, f80, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, f84

Criminal Trial Techniques - f77, f78, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Legal Aid Clinic - w84, s84, w85

Tax Penalties and Criminal Prosecutions - w78, w80

RESEARCH

Popper - Criminal Law
Prisoners' Rights
Habeas Corpus

Suni - Criminal Law and Procedure
4th Amendment
6th Amendment
Double Jeopardy } in particular
Grand Jury

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Berger also researches in this area. Also an area of considerable importance with the practicing bar, especially smaller firms.

COLLECTING LEVEL;

C (Research)

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

COURSES

American Jury System - w79

Criminal Appeals Clinic - f77

Criminal Procedure - f77, w78, s78, f78, s79, f79, w80, f81, w82, s82, f82, s83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Criminology and Penology - w85

Evidence - w78, s78, w79, s79, w80, s80, w81, s81, w82, s82, w83, s83, w84, s84, w85

Public Defenders Clinic - f84, w85

Public Defender Appeals Clinic - w81, s81, f81, w82, f82, f83, s84, f84

RESEARCH

Popper - Criminal Procedure

Suni - Criminal Law and Procedure
- 4th Amendment
- 6th Amendment
- Double Jeopardy
- Grand Jury

} in particular

GENERAL COMMENTS

Many aspects of this topic are constitutional in nature, so there is slightly better support in basic materials (briefs,etc) there. Professor Berger also has an interest here, especially with fifth amendment problems. There is considerable interest in the practicing bar here, too.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research)

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JUVENILE LAW

COURSES

Juvenile Court Clinic - f77, w78, f78, w79

Juvenile Law and Procedure - w78, f79, f81, w82, f84

RESEARCH

Speca - Children and the Law
Juvenile Court Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Speca and Dean Popper have a particular interest in strengthening the library's collection here, having suggested many titles. A new professor, Mary Kay Kisthardt, is arriving in the fall, 1985. She is an expert in the area. Library needs in this area will undoubtedly increase.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research)

MILITARY LAW

COURSES

Military Legal Aid Clinic - f77, w78

GENERAL COMMENTS

With the death of Professor Hess in 1979 and the end of most Vietnam litigation, interest in this area has dropped considerably. With the loss of Richards-Gebauer Air Force Base, local practitioners have lost interest, too. (Very little work comes to Kansas City from other bases.)

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional support)

FAMILY LAW

COURSES

Family Law - f77, f78, f79, w80, f81, f82, f83, w84, f84, w85

Juvenile Court Clinic - f77, w78, f78, w79

Juvenile Law and Procedure - w78, f79, f81, w82, f84

RESEARCH

Speca - Family Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Additional research by a new professor, Mary Kay Kisthardt, is expected. Use by the practicing bar and by patrons representing themselves in court is quite high.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

COPYRIGHT

COURSES

Copyright, Patent and Trademark Law - w84, w85

Copyright and Related State Doctrine - w83

RESEARCH

Balkin - Legal Problems of Information Technology (computers, artificial intelligence, robotics)

Linder - Copyright Law

Dyer - History of Copyright

GENERAL COMMENTS

All research in this area is quite recent. The collection has not had time to adjust. Until 1982, what little work there was was done by adjuncts. Present collecting level does not reflect needs.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

PATENTS

COURSES

Copyright, Patent and Trademark Law - w84, w85

Patent and Trademark Law - f77

RESEARCH

Balkin - Legal Problems of Information Technology (computers, artificial intelligence, robotics)

GENERAL COMMENTS

Research in this area is very recent. There will be some greater pressures. However, recent developments in data bases, such as Lexpat, may be sufficient.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

TRADE SECRETS AND UNFAIR COMPETITION

COURSES

Oil and Gas Law - w83

GENERAL COMMENTS

We do practically nothing in this area. A few practitioners have requested some standard sources, which have been supplied.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

TRADEMARKS

COURSES

Copyright, Patent and Trademark Law - w84, w85

Patent and Trademark Law - f77

RESEARCH

Balkin - Legal Problems of Information Technology (computers, artificial intelligence, robotics)

GENERAL COMMENTS

Research is recent and not heavy. Almost no interest among practitioners.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

LEGAL PROCESS

APPELLATE PRACTICE

COURSES

Appellate Advocacy - f77, w78, f78, w79, f79, w80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Moot Court Board - f77, w78, f78, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Appellate Advocacy programs are quite substantial. Even the advanced programs involve many students. But there is little faculty research beyond the needs of the teaching faculty to keep informed.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

CIVIL PROCEDURE

COURSES

Civil Procedure - f77, w78, s78, w79, f79, w80, s80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Federal Jurisdiction - f77, f78, w82, w83, w84, w85

RESEARCH

Berman - Civil Procedure

GENERAL COMMENTS

This topic is of substantial secondary interest to many members of the faculty. Also, the basic courses are required, and practitioners rely on our materials heavily.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

CONFLICTS OF LAWS

COURSES

Conflicts of Laws - w78, w79, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, s84, f84, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although an important course, no faculty members research in the area. Practitioners needs are not great, but are increasing, especially conflicts of law with foreign countries (which is treated elsewhere).

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Basic Information).

EVIDENCE

COURSES

Evidence - w78, s78, w79, s79, w80, s80, w81, s81, w82, s82, w83, s83, w84, s84, w85

Applied Evidence - f77, f78, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Scientific Evidence - w78, w79, w80, w81

Photographic Evidence - f77, f78, f79, f80

RESEARCH

Berman - Evidence

Kelly - Trial Evidence (specifically: scientific evidence, demonstrative evidence, judicial notice, presumptions, expert opinion)

GENERAL COMMENTS

Evidence has been one of the strengths of this curriculum, supporting trial practice courses and clinics as well. Faculty research is high. The library is especially strong in evidence of physical and mental injury. Heavy practitioner use, too.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

B (Advanced Research).

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

COURSES

Legal Process - s78, w79, s79

Comparative Law - f78, w80, w81, f82, w84, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professors Kelly and Jeans keep tabs on problems of judicial administration as they affect delivery of legal services. There is some scholarly research in the area in other schools of the University, too. Our documents collections help bolster this area.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

LEGAL PROFESSION

COURSES

Professional Responsibility - f77, s78, f78, s79, f79, w80, s80, f80, w81, f81, w82, s82, f82, w83, s83, f83, w84, s84, f84

Fiduciary Administration - w80, f80, f81, w83, w84

RESEARCH

Suni - Professional Responsibility and Lawyer discipline

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although a required course, Professional Responsibility does not generate much research. Professor Suni has an interest in seeing the collection improve. Practitioners have requests here, too. This is an area of weakness when compared to needs.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Basic Information).

REMEDIES

COURSES

Post Conviction Remedies - w79, w81, w84

Remedies - w78, w79, s79, w80, s80, w81, w82, s82, w83, f83, w84, s84, f84, w85

RESEARCH

Suni - Missouri law generally related to remedies, particularly trial by jury and contempt

GENERAL COMMENTS

The course is heavily attended. Research is expected to get heavier. Some research for other topics branches into this area.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

TRIAL PRACTICE

COURSES

Trial Advocacy - w79, f79, w80, f80, w81, s81, f81, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Trial Practice - f77, w78, f78, w80, f80, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

American Jury Systems - w79

Applied Evidence - f77, f78, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

RESEARCH

Berman - Trial Advocacy

Kelly - Trial Evidence

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Jeans also researches in the area from time to time. Practitioner interest is very high. Much of our video-tape collection is in this area.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

LEGAL RESEARCH

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

COURSES

Legal Bibliography - f77, s78, s79, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructional materials covering basic American legal research are collected heavily. Other bibliographic materials and materials covering other areas are collected only a little more extensively than the areas themselves. Since the area is quite small, there is a bit of concerted effort to try to complete our holdings, but older bibliographies are hard to obtain.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND APPELLATE ADVOCACY WRITING PROGRAMS

COURSES

Appellate Advocacy - f77, w78, f78, w79, f79, w80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Legal Bibliography - f77, s78, s79, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

GENERAL COMMENTS

The materials listed here are for direct support of the two classes listed, specifically including materials purchased to aid instructors. Mostly textbooks, Bluebooks, etc.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

F (Demand).

LEGAL DICTIONARIES

COURSES

not applicable

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although somewhat akin to basic materials, legal dictionaries are in a separate class because publishers, checklists, and librarians treat them differently. Amount of collecting is very small.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

B (Advanced Research).

LEGAL RESEARCH

COURSES

Legal Reasearch - w78, w79, s79, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, s82, f82, w83, s83, f83, w84, s84, f84, w85

Also Legal Bibliography and Appellate Advocacy

GENERAL COMMENTS

This area deals with basic and advanced research techniques. Most present collecting is confined to American law.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

LEGAL WRITING

COURSES

Legal Research - w78, w79, s79, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, s82, f82, w83, s83, f83, w84, s84, f84, w85

RESEARCH

Dyer - Legal writing and editing

GENERAL COMMENTS

This area is expanding very rapidly. Our present collection level reflects a confinement to materials dealing with legal writing in a broad sense. Much on legal drafting, judicial opinion writing, and basic good English writing is not collected heavily. However, faculty emphasis is light. Our third-year writing experience does not place much demand here.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

OFFICE PRACTICE

LAW ACCOUNTING

COURSES

Law Accounting - f78, f79, f80, f81, s82, f82, s83, f83, f84

GENERAL COMMENTS

No major research in the area. Practitioners generally find our materials too simple for their needs.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

NEGOTIATION AND MEDIATION

COURSES

Lawyering Skills - w81, f82, w82, f82, w84, f84

GENERAL COMMENTS

Materials in this area are published under the rubric of other disciplines. Only lately have these materials been recognized as significant for law. Demand for these materials will undoubtedly increase.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information)

PROPERTY AND LAND LAW

AGRICULTURE LAW

COURSES

None

GENERAL COMMENTS

Very little research in the area at this school. Other members of the Consortium specialize in this. We should depend on them.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Informantion).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND URBAN LAW

COURSES

Land Use Planning - s78, f78, w80, w81, w82, f83, f84

Metropolitian Government - w78, f78, w79, f79, f80, w81, s81, f81, w82, f82, f83, w84, f84, w85

Urban Housing - w78, w79, w80, w82

Seminar in Urbanization - w78, f80, w82, w84, w85

RESEARCH

Freilich - Zoning, subdivision, eminent domain
Land use planning and growth management
Municipal finance and municipal law
Urban development and redevelopment
Government Housing
Antitrust for local government

Ragsdale - Land use/environment

Randolph - Public finance

GENERAL COMMENTS

Urban Law is one of our LL.M. specialties. The Law School also has the Urban Lawyer and the Urban Law Center. Collection is not exhaustive only because of the lack of funds.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

B (Advanced Research).

MINING LAW

COURSES

Natural Resource Law - f78, w80, f80, w82, f82

Regulated Industries - w79, w80, w81, w82

GENERAL COMMENTS

Interest in this area has been tangential and has now dropped off completely. Other Consortium member schools collect heavily here. We should depend on them.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information)

OIL AND GAS LAW

COURSES

Natural Resources Law - f78, w80, f80, w82, f82

Oil and Gas Law - w83

Regulated Industries - w79, w80, w81, w82

GENERAL COMMENTS

Except for one research course taught by an adjunct, interest has been tangential. There is increasing practitioner interest, but it is not substantial yet.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE LAW

COURSES

Future Interests - s81, w82

Historic Preservation Law - f81, w85

Property - f77, w78, f78, w79, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

Real Estate Finance - f77, w79, f80, f81, f82, f83, s84, f84

Real Estate Transactions Planning Workshop - w81, w83, w84, w85

RESEARCH

Freilich - Real estate finance
Property law
Historic preservation

Linder - Public lands and law relating to federal enclaves

Randolph - Real estate finance and development (including all financing issues, housing, commercial real estate, usury, condominiums and syndications, tax issues affecting real estate, construction law)
Public financing
Basic property

GENERAL COMMENTS

Research is high. This area also supports our Urban Law LL.M. Student and practitioner interest is also high.

COLLECTING LEVEL

B (Advanced Research).

TRUSTS

COURSES

Estates and Trusts - f77, w78, f78, f81, f82, w82, f83, w84, f84, w85

Federal Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts - w78, f78, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

RESEARCH

Hanna - Recent Developments in Missouri Probate and Trust Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Heavily subscribed courses in the area. Student interest is high. Research has been growing a little. More may be expected later. Practitioner interest is very strong.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

WATER LAW

COURSES

Natural Resouces Law - f78, w80, f80, w82, f82

RESEARCH

Ragsdale - Resources - water, minerals

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although some faculty research interest is growing, student and practitioner interest is not yet. There are very substantial collections at other Consortium schools.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

WILLS AND ESTATES

COURSES

Estate Planning - w79, s79, f79, w80, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

Estate Planning and Drafting - w84, w85

Estate Planning and Practice - w84, w85

Estates and Trusts - f77, w78, f78, f81, f82, w82, f83, w84, f84, w85

Federal Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts - w78, f78, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Fiduciary Administration - w80, f80, f81, w83, w84

Insurance in Business and Estate Planning - w85

Life Insurance in Estate Planning - w84

Probate Administration - f77, f78, f79

Special Problems in Estate Planning and Drafting - f77, w78, f78, w79, s79, w80, w81, w82, w83

RESEARCH

Hanna - Recent developments in Missouri Probate and Trust Law
Changes in Missouri Probate Law since 1970
Liability of personal representative for continuing a decedent's business
Multiple conflict of interest of an attorney for a fiduciary

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although there are many planning courses in this area, most research is confined to Professor Hanna. Practitioners like the practice-oriented bent we have in material in this area.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

TAXATION

FEDERAL TAXATION

COURSES

Advanced Corporate Tax - w82, w83, w84, w85

Corporate Taxation - f77, f78, w79, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Estate and Gift Taxation - f79, f80, f81, w83, f83, f84

Federal Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts - w78, f78, f79, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Federal Taxation - w78, w79, w80, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

Seminar in Federal Taxation - f79

Income Taxation of Corporate Reorganization - w78, w79, w80, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

Partnership Taxation - w79, w81, w82, w83, w84

Tax Accounting - f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Tax Exempt Organizations - f82

Tax Internship Clinic - w84, f84, f85

Tax Penalties and Criminal Prosecutions - w78, f80

Seminar in Tax Policy - f77, f78

Tax Procedure - f77, w78, w79, f79, w80, f80, f81, f82, f83, f84

Taxation of Collapsible Business Entities - j77

RESEARCH

Hoyt - Divorce, Retirement Plans (Tax Effects of)

Hood - Federal Taxation

GENERAL COMMENTS

In spite of our tax specialty LL.M., collection levels here have suffered from the 1981 serial cuts since so much material is

expensive looseleaf. A substantial portion of faculty and adjunct time is devoted to teaching. Research is very heavy, but basic. We have good legislative material here. Good duplication for faculty use.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

FOREIGN TAXATION

COURSES

None

GENERAL COMMENTS

Most concerns in this area come from practitioners. We have some materials just becuase they go along with federal taxation materials.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

COURSES

None

GENERAL COMMENTS

Interest in this area is totally practitioner. Demand is sufficient to warrant some collection.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

THEORY

AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY

COURSES

History of Law - w78, f79, f81, w82

RESEARCH

Dyer - Legal history, American Constitutional History and Development of Modern Common Law

Mahoney - American Legal History

GENERAL COMMENTS

Interest has increased considerably of late. This area seems likely to attract even more research in the coming years. Collecting, though, has been held to a minimum because of the lack of interest among students and practitioners.

Publication in the area has increased substantially the last few years.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

BRITISH LEGAL HISTORY

COURSES

History of Law - w78, f79, f81, w82

RESEARCH

Anderson - English Legal History

Mahoney - English Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Professor Anderson's interest has been long and sustained. Also, Professor Berger (not surveyed) has some interest. Collecting has been held back in the same fashion as British materials generally. Practically no student or practitioner interest here.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

CRITICAL LEGAL STUDIES

COURSES

Comparative Law - f78, w80, w81, f82, w84, w85

Seminar in Soviet Law - f84

RESEARCH

Balkin - Critical Legal Studies

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although a type of jurisprudence, this area has been designated separately because of increasing interest and studies that expand beyond the traditional scope of jurisprudence. Our collection so far has missed this trend. Professor Balkin, new this year, is the first professor to express a specific interest here.

Collecting Level:

F (Demand).

JURISPRUDENCE

COURSES

Legislation - f77, f78, w79, f79, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82

Jurisprudence - f77, w79, f80, w82, f83

RESEARCH

Balkin - Jurisprudence

Dyer - Jurisprudence; theistic elements in modern law, church and state, basic value systems

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although recent research has been light in this area, a good old collection has been reasonably well maintained. Several faculty members have expressed interest in this area, at least for background for advanced thought in their area of expertise. Publication is increasing here.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

LAW AND ECONOMICS

COURSES

Antitrust Law - f77, f78, w79, f79, w80, s80, w81, w82, f83, f84

Deferred Compensation - f77, f79, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

Poverty Law - f84

RESEARCH

Balkin - Law and Economics

GENERAL COMMENTS

A branch of jurisprudence, this area has had considerable publication in recent years when the Library's funds were very low, so many good items were missed. Faculty interest has been tangential until Professor Balkin arrived. Courses have been taught by adjuncts mostly.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information)

LEGAL ETHICS

COURSES

Professional Responsibility - f77, s78, f78, s79, f79, w80, s80, f80, w81, f81, w82, s82, f82, w83, s83, f83, w84, s84, f84

RESEARCH

Suni - Professional Responsibility and Lawyer Discipline

GENERAL COMMENTS

Collection is closely tied to the area of Legal Profession, but here we are concerned with ethics beyond that required by law. Publication in the area is not large and focuses on lawyers as either leaders or obstructers of justice. Because of popular interest, collecting is reasonably good.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

COURSES

Sociology of Law - w78, w79, w80, w81, w82, w83, w84, w85

RESEARCH

Balkin - Political Philosophy

Dyer - Sociology of Law

Linder - Sports Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

The course has been taught by the sociology department (Professor Blumberg). Recent faculty interest has arisen. However, it is assumed that some of this area would be collected by the General Library. Student interest in the area is not high, but steady, accounting for several third-year papers.

No practitioner interest.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

TORT LAW

ADMIRALTY LAW

COURSES

None

GENERAL COMMENT

Most admiralty practice in Kansas City concerns the Missouri River. Most is tort cases, rather than contract cases. No faculty interest.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

E (Basic Information).

LAW AND MEDICINE

COURSES

Legal Medicine - w83, w84, w85

GENERAL COMMENTS

The course has been taught by an adjunct. Professor Anderson has done research in the area, though. Many materials in this area are complementary to our holdings in evidence of personal injury, too. (See Evidence).

Practitioners have a heavy need for these materials, especially the plaintiff's bar.

COLLECTING LEVELS:

D (Instructional Support).

TORTS

COURSES

Advanced Negligence and Procedure - f77, f78, w82, w84

Consumer Protection - f78, f80

Products Liability - w81, w85

Torts - f77, w78, f78, f79, w80, f80, w81, f81, w82, f82, w83, f83, w84, f84, w85

RESEARCH

Linder - Sports Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Our several professors who teach evidence, procedure, and trial practice have a considerable interest in torts as well. Student and practitioner interest is very high.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).

B. Foreign Law

1. African Law

Present collection consists of a few monographs and periodicals.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

F (Minimal).

2. British and Commonwealth Law

COLLECTING LEVELS:

Primary sources:

Statutes: D (Instructional Support).

Case Reporters: D (Instructional Support).

Indexes and Digests: D (Instructional Support).

Administrative Regulation: F (Minimal).

Administrative Cases: E (Basic Information).

Briefs: G (Demand).

Secondary Sources:

Encyclopedias: E (Basic Information).

Periodicals: D (Instructional Support).

Subjects:

Administrative Law and Social Legislation: E (Basic Information).

Business Law: E (Basic Information).

Constitutional Law: D (Instructional Support).

Criminal Law: F (Minimal).

Family Law: F (Minimal).

Intellectual Property: E (Basic Information).

Legal Process: D (Instructional Support).

Legal Research: C (Research).

Office Practice: F (Minimal).

Property and Land Law: C (Research).

Taxation: E (Basic Information).

Theory: C (Research).

Tort Law: F (Minimal).

ENHANCED SUPPORT:

On the basis of a specific gift ($10,000 from Hallmark), the categories of Statutes, Case Reporters, and Indexes and Digests for British and Commonwealth Law have been designated as

J. Specific Research Enhancement.

See correspondence in early 1985 for details.

3. Chinese Law

A newly developing area, very little available.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

4. Comparative law

An area of weakness in the collection. Until recently, the only comparative law work done by faculty was with specific foreign jurisdictions, mostly British, Soviet, and Israeli. Those jurisdictions are stronger.

COLLECTING LEVEL: E (Basic Information).

5. Conflicts of Law (International)

Supported in part by coursework and texts that include foreign conflicts of law along with interstate conflicts of law, this area also has A.L.I. support, which we collect.

COLLECTING LEVEL: D (Instructional Support).

6. European Foreign Law

Very little collecting of non-English materials. French materials are available on Lexis. Some monograph collecting.

COLLECTING LEVEL: E (Basic Information).

7. International Law (Includes U.N. and E.E.C.)

COURSES

International Business Transactions - w78, f79, f83

International Law - f77, w78, f78, w80, f82, f83, w84, f84, w85

International Organizations - f77, w80, f82, f83

International Trade and Finance - w78, w83, w84

RESEARCH

Wani - International Law

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although we are not a depository for U.N. and E.E.C. materials, we do need access to those materials. The General Library carries the U.N. Treaty Series. We carry the U.S. Treaty Series.

This area needs development as there is a significant international trade practice in Kansas City.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

8. Islamic Law

A newly developing area.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

9. Jewish Law

Some interdisciplinary courses deal with Jewish and Israeli law.

COLLECTING LEVEL: D (Instructional Support).

10. Latin American Law

No courses in the area. Presently, no research either.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

11. Soviet Law

COURSES: Seminar in Soviet Law - f84

GENERAL COMMENTS: With the semi-retirement of Professor Scurlock, coursework and research in Soviet Law should subside for now.

COLLECTING LEVEL: D (Instructional Support).

C. Legal Traditions

1. Canon Law

With the increasing interest in Legal History, Canon Law is becoming popular again. The Library needs development in this area.

COLLECTING LEVEL: E (Basic Information).

2. Roman Law

With the increasing interest in Legal History, Roman Law is becoming popular again. Professor Scurlock and others interested in Comparative Law have research interests here. The Library needs development here.

COLLECTING LEVEL: E (Basic Information).

D. General

1. Inter-Library Resource Sharing Fund

Presently, the Law Library has not entered into any resource sharing program requiring direct payments into a fund. However, the future possibilities exist, especially via the Mid-America Law School Library Consortium. The General Library pays for membership in the Center for Research Libraries, and the Law Library can participate in using CRL materials through the General Library.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

2. Law and Other Disciplines

Materials herein would be for joint programs with other campus departments. At present, there are none. Of course, some collecting in other fields occurs anyway, especially in conjunction with support for Legal Theory.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

3. Legal Research Data Bases

Presently, the Law Library has a subscription to Lexis and anticipates adding Westlaw in the near future. Other legal data bases are also being considered. Examples: ELSS.

COLLECTING LEVEL: Inappropriate to designate this category that way.

4. Library Displays

Collecting for the purposes of display is appropriate. Of course, most material would be borrowed from the regular collection.

COLLECTION LEVEL: As needed and affordable.

5. Library Science

Sufficient library science materials must be maintained to keep librarians informed and to conduct the business of the Law Library. Improvement, especially in foreign bibliography, would be nice.

COLLECTING LEVEL: D (Instructional Support).

6. Non-Legal Research Data Bases

Access to non-legal research data bases is desired. But, given present staffing, entensive services should be limited. Referrals can be made to the General Library. The Law Library is embarking on a faculty outreach program with respect to these, though.

COLLECTING LEVEL: F (Minimal).

But see also provisions for fee-based services, IV. C. 5.

7. Popular Reading

One aspect of library service is the provision of entertainment reading. Within the affordable means of the Library, some such is provided for students, faculty and other patrons. Of course, patrons can go elsewhere for this, but convenience to our users is one component we like to address. Typically, the preference is for popular magazines, biographies, and novels with a legal theme, but certain ordinarily expected items, such as The New York Times, are also purchased. Enhancement here would be greatly appreciated as the Law Library must limit its expenditures for this service.

COLLECTING LEVEL: E (Basic Information).

8. Other Disciplines

Collecting levels in disciplines other than law are difficult to establish with any meaningfulness. Since each "other discipline" itself is quite vast, our actual holdings are really no more than what would be considered Demand level at a general library. Nevertheless, titles are picked up in certain areas beyond mere demand, especially the areas listed below which have special application to law.

Economics,

Medicine,

Political Science,

Sociology.

Reference Materials are collected sufficiently to include as a regularly collected category. We try to keep enough on hand for most all of our ready reference needs and to aid in student writing.

Since the Law Library is within four blocks of the General Library and the Plaza Library, we do not need general reference materials beyond minimal basics required to support users who are on site because of our other materials. In most areas, a few good basic works is all that is necessary, e.g. one good general encyclopedia.

The Law Library does collect a bit more extensively in two areas - general business reference and general vocabulary reference (e.g., Latin dictionaries, O.E.D.). These materials are requested much more heavily.

COLLECTING LEVEL:

D (Instructional Support).

9. Rare Books and Antiquities

No formal collecting of rare books and antiquities is done as such. However, gifts and value gifts are greatly appreciated. Several patrons and faculty have expressed a desire for a formal collecting program, so this category is listed for possible enhancement. We presently have a few titles.

10. U.S. Government Documents Supplementary Materials

As a substantially large portion of government documents are law-related, the Law Library tries to support these documents with reference materials. Most all depository reference items are taken. Commercial documents reference materials which are law or legislative are sought extensively. Statistical material is collected to a basic level. Science materials are not collected. (The Linda Hall Library and the Medical Library are available to users.)

COLLECTING LEVEL:

C (Research).